The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Receives Various Foreign Guests

President Kim Il Sung on September 2 received the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic and posed for a photograph with it. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on September 1 received the visiting delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania headed by Nicolae Giosan, Alternate Member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, the official KCNA reported.

Present there were Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Jae Su, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian Ambassador to Korea.

They had a conversation "in a cordial and friendly atmosphere."

Other Foreign Guests

President Kim Il Sung recently received many other foreign guests who include: the Guinean government delegation headed by Alhousseny Fofana, member of the Executive Committee of the Military Committee of National Redressment and Minister of Rural Development (September 1); the delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League headed by its chairman Esko Helle (September 2); Mr. Winston Martin Mensawood, member of Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, and William Henry Yeboah, Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare of Ghana (September 2); the government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, Minister of Territorial Administration and Security (August 17); Mr. Choe Dok Sin, former south Korean "foreign minister" and army corps commander of south Korea (August 16); Jozef Czyrek and Jan Glowczyk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party (August 13); the Pakistan parliamentary delegation headed by Malik Muhammad Ali Khan, Deputy Chairman of the Senate (August 11); Issam Al Naib, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic (July 28).

Pyongyangites Greet World Peace Day with Mass Rally

To greet Day of World Peace, a number of Pyongyang citizens gathered on August 29 to hold a mass rally under the sponsorship of the Korean National Peace Committee in the capital, calling for a more powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear movement on a world-wide scale to hold arms buildup in check.

Present there were Chong Du Hwan, chairman of that committee, workers, intellectuals, students and men of culture, who addressed the meeting.

With a view to removing the danger of another world war and defending world peace and security, they put emphasis on bringing the arms race under control, abolishing nuclear weapons, dissolving military blocks and establishing a nuclear-free peace zones.

For this cause, the speakers urged a more powerful international crusade against war and nuclear weapons.

Convinced that the regional peace of Korea is closely related with that of the rest of the world, the speakers said that to remove the danger of nuclear war and defend peace in the peninsula was "a very important matter" in guaranteeing world's peace.

In this context, they said, Pyongyang's proposals for 3-way talks of military authorities of the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea and for a nuclear-free peace zone in Korea "carry weighty significance in achieving a duarable peace on the peninsula."

Peace Committee Supports S. Pacific Forum's Step

According to its statement issued on August 26, the Korean National Peace Committee clarified its position supporting the "recent step" taken by the South Pacific Forum to establish a nuclear-free zone in the south Pacific.

The statement said that the committee "highly estimates and fully supports the efforts of the South Pacific Forum member nations" to exclude nuclear weapons from the region.

"Today south Pacific countries are directly exposed to thermonuclear danger due to many factors including the movement of nuclear weapons and contamination by nuclear explosion and nuclear waste material, and the danger of the peaceful and stable life of peoples in this region being destroyed is growing day by day," the statement noted.

Calling establishing a non-nuclear zone their "sacred right", it said "The Korean people consider" that their right "should be guaranteed internationally."

Fourteen countries in the south Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand, make up the forum, which was founded in 1970 as a regional cooperative organization.

At the 6th annual summit meeting in 1975, the forum for the first time published a declaration for denucleariza-

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Madagascar-Palestine Communique Supports Co-hosting of Olympiad

A Madagascar-Palestine joint communique supports the co-hosting plan for the 24th Olympic Games and independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a KCNA report from Antananarivo on August 27.

The communique was released on August 26 upon the visit of Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Madagascar.

Referring to the Korean question, the joint communique says:

"Both sides consider that the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea will mark an important occasion for their mutual understanding and reconciliation."

Pyongyang Expresses Boycott Of Asian Games

"As the south Korean rulers are using the Asian Games for an insidious political purpose, to participate in the Games means encouraging their schemes to perpetuate national division and dictatorial policy," said the Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the DPRK's ruling Workers' Party of Korea on September 1.

"We should not be involved in any thing which would promote national division, and therefore," the paper noted and said "we will not participate in the 10th Asian Games scheduled in Seoul."

This is virtually the first official expression of Pyongyang's boycott of the Asain Games to be staged in Seoul from September 20.

Noting that participation in the Asian Games is not merely a sports problem but poses a serious political problem, the paper said "hosting of the Asian Games along with the Olympiad in Seoul, the south Koreans pursue their wicked aim to fix national division on the pretext of an international sports festival and thus create a favorable atmosphere for the creation of 'two Koreas' and to use them as a foothold for staying longer in power."

"We believe that our just stand which is faithful to our nation's cause and conducive to the cause of preserving peace in Asia, will enjoy due sympathy and support from the world's people and sports circles," the organ added.

Buddhist "Vatican" Plot Under Fire

The Mongolian Buddhists Association in its statement issued on August 12 expressed opposition to the scheme to set up the "Tathagata Council" (Buddhist Vatican) in south Korea, saying "Buddhism has never had a unique international centre in the whole history of its existence."

The Mongolians said "We consider that there is no need to break this tradition of Buddhism."

Indicating that peace, democracy and human rights are not guaranteed and principles of Buddhism disregarded, foreign military bases and nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea to threaten peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, the statement said, "We Mongolian Buddhists, therefore, cannot approve of the scheme to set up the Buddhist "Tathagata Board"

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Notice of SPA Election

PYONGYANG September 4 (KCNA) — The first session of the Central Electoral Committee for Elections of Deputies to the Eighth Supreme Peopole's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 3.

The session discussed a working plan of the committee and decided to issue a "notice of the Central Electoral Committee for Elections of Deputies to the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

It also discussed a series of questions for successfully ensuring the elections.

Stories on Mr. Kim Jong Il (5)

Reunification or Division

(Continued from No. 1,303 issue)

Kim Jong Il has the hopes focussed on himself of all the Korean people to put an end to the bisection of their territory and the division of their nation and have their country reunified. At every opportunity he visited the Military Demarcation Line (MDL). Finding himself standing by the Rimjin River crossing the MDL, he ran his serious eyes over the flow of its waters. Like cutting water with a sword, as a matter of course, there is no trace of any flaw in the river. True, the mountains and fields of the homeland are made of earth and rocks, but the blood of people is shed from where it was artificially bisected. Seeing cables hanging in the wind from a pylon extended from the north, left cut down at the MDL, he murmured, "Is that the last pylon?..." Repressing the agony of territorial division he looked through a telescope at the south fields turned into waste land and renewed his commitment to the reunification of the country.

This commitment of Kim Jong Il's to the cause of reunification became still more definite in the course of north-south dialogue which followed the August 6, 1971 address of President Kim Il Sung. The unreserved cooperation he extended to the delegates to the dialogue is substantial proof to the extent of his interest in the question of reunification.

In those days the Koreans, north and south and abroad, were rejoiced at the news. The publication of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement was received with fervent welcome by all the fellow countrymen as it defined the three principles of reunification calling for an independent reintegration of the country to be achieved peacefully without recourse to the use of force and by means of pan-national unity transcending the existent difference in ideology, idea and system, free from interference from any outside forces. For this was partly because a north-south barrier had been pulled down. The foremost reason for such endorsement of the joint communique was that all the Koreans saw the first ray of hope for reunification in the three reunification principles first proposed by President Kim Il Sung on whom they anchored their hopes for restoring a single nationhood and agreed on by the north and south Korean authorities.

Kim Jong Il willingly did what he could to put north-south dialogue on a right track to reunification. In the north-south Red Cross talks and in those between the north and south Korean authorities, the south Korean side turned its back to the main issue and brought up trifles and secondary matters, pitting itself against the north side. The south Korean authorities went the length of stepping backward from its agreements in the North-South Joint Statement and tried to scuttle the dialogue by calling for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue." Yet he remained eager to open the gate to reunification by the joint strength of the north and south Korean people which grew with the start of the dialogue.

Kim Jong Il looked at the issue from a totally different angle. For him the division of his country means that some of his compatriots are put under the control of U.S. imperialism and that the sovereignty of the Korean people as a single nation is encroached upon by the aggressor forces. In other words, a free and independent life is being trampled underfoot on part of Korean soil by the U.S. aggressors, the main force constantly opposed to the reunification of Korea, and the desire of the nation to become free and independent on their reintegrated territory is being violated by them.

He holds that the split of Korea is entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by the United States and that there cannot be any fundamental obstacle to reunification within the Korean nation. According to him, the differing ideologies, ideas and systems in north and south Korea, which can be found side by side in any given country, can have their distance overcome with ease in the course of achieving the national cause of territorial reunification. The root cause of the present tragedy lies not within but without the Korean nation.

He thinks reunification to be an urgent matter whose solution cannot brook any delay and regards the delay of reunification as tantamount to opposition to reunification. As the deferment of justice amounts to injustice, he branded as part of and a variant of the anti-reunification efforts "the phased approach" advanced by the southern side and all the other machinations to delay reunification instead of bringing reunification to the present moment unconditionally.

An unswerving confidence in the possibility of reunification underlies the stout revolutionary thought of Kim Jong Il that the reunification of the fatherland can be brought about by the Korean people themselves without relying on the foreign forces.

It was when the 23rd meeting of the north-south preliminary Red Cross talks was held in mid-July, 1972. The meeting was a very important session to decide whether to hold full-dress Red Cross talks. At that time, the south Korean side was machinating to bankrupt the year-long preliminary negotiations by putting an artificial hurdle into the discussion of the formation of delegations to the plenary talks. At the plenary meeting the south Korean side was anticipated to attempt to achieve their purpose by sticking to their unwarranted stand. The atmosphere on the eve of the conference was very tense.

At that time he met with the northern delegation to the preliminary talks and gave a pep talk:

"Your job is very important. The whole nation, nay, the whole world is riveting its attention on Panmunjom. In north-south dialogue you must always... deal a timely blow at the vicious machinations on the part of your counterparts."

Encouraged by his talk, the northern delegates managed to bring the talks to success and produced full-dress Red Cross talks. Throughout north-south dialogue, including the Red Cross meeting and talks between the north and south Korean authorities, the obstructionist schemes on the part of the southerners were neutralized thanks to the behind-the-scene role of Kim Jong Il, which enabled the dialogue to continue on.

However, the north-south dialogue landed in a more serious situation because of the repeated foot-dragging acts of the south Korean rulers and ominous clouds began to gather over the Korean Peninsula, with growing risks of its division being perpetuated.

The south Korean rulers framed up what they called "the October *yusin* (restoration)" and tightened their fascist grip on the whole of south Korea. The patriots who called for reunification were repressed and slaughtered wholesale by the south Korean rulers, who then publicly committed themselves to the "two-Korea" policy of perpetuating national split by issuing a "special statement" on June 23, 1973 urging "simultaneous U.N. membership of north and south Korea." Such machinations of the south Koreans instigated by their employers, Americans and Japanese, generated a serious obstacle to the efforts for reunification and the Korean people, one of the oldest homogeneous nations, were in danger of being kept divided for good.

Taking account of these developments, President Kim Il Sung spelled out a new nation-saving five-point program to prevent the danger of perpetuated division and find a way out for national reunification. It called for: termination of the north-south military confrontation and reduction of tensions between the north and the south; multi-sided cooperation and exchange between the two parts of Korea; a pan-national congress composed of representatives of people in various walks of life, political parties and mass organizations in north and south Korea; a north-south confederation under the single name "the Confederal Republic of Koryo"; and the admission into the United Nations of Korea under the title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Kim Jong Il considered the new policy to be the most positive step to deal with the plots of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique to perpetuate the nation's split and accelerate the independent reunification of the country and launched energetic activities to put it into practice. While mobilizing mass media to widely publicize the new reunification plan unveiled by President Kim Il Sung on the one hand, he organized massive rallies to support the new five-point reunification program, denounce the "two-Korea" plot of the United States and the south Korean puppets and their beastly acts of repressing and slaughtering people and to encourage the anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people on the other hand. For the purpose of holding a pan-national congress at an early date, he took an aggressive step to send appeals and letters to south Korean people in various walks of life, political parties and mass organizations and to overseas compatriots and their organizations.

This aggressive conduct of his was a patriotic campaign for one Korea, one land and one nation.

Korea-Tanzania Accord on Founding Agricultural Joint Company Signed

An accord between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania on founding an agricultural joint company was concluded in Dar es Salaam on August 25, KCNA reported.

It was signed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs of Korea, and Koghoma A. Malima, Minister of State of the President's Office for Cabinet Affairs and International Cooperation of Tanzania.

Japanese Lawyers Visit DPRK (3)

Education in DPRK

(Continued from No. 1,304 issue of The People's Korea)

The DPRK attached weight to education in order to secure an independent and creative social existence for its people. Compulsory education, therefore, is completely free of charge.

The compulsory education system starts from five years old when children enter kindergartens and nurseries and lasts until they are some 16 years old—11 years in all.

Follow reports on our visit to the DPRK's educational facilities:

CHANGGWANG KINDERGARTEN

At 10:30 a.m., Sep. 19, we visited the Changgwang Kindergarten in Pyongyang. We were welcomed by the head of the kindergarten and inspected the facilities.

The Changgwang Kindergarten opened in 1982 and is equipped with modern facilities. The kindergarten consists of four buildings. There was a dining room where all the children were able to have meals and a barbershop as well.

The kindergarten is capable of accepting 400 children. It has a staff of 1,500, 60 of whom are teachers.

Curriculums in the DPRK are more or less the same as in Japan. But the attitude of children in classes is far different from our children in Japan. They looked serious, when they answered questions. They shouted clearly "*Ye*, ('Yes' in Korean)" and raised their hands straightly, which we seldom see in Japan.

In the DPRK, music education is emphasized. In this kindergarten, children are taught to play at least one musical instrument.

We enjoyed their performance, which looked to be full of confidence. They could even afford to smile at us while performing.

I'm sure I won't forget their angelic smiles.

Wishing that these children will grow up and dedicate themselves to the development of their country, we left the kindergarten.

PYONGYANG RUNGRA PRIMARY SCHOOL

We paid a visit to the Rungra Primary School at 3:00 p.m. on Sep. 20. There we also looked around the school guided by the principal.

Children taking lessons in dancing at the Pyongyang Children and Students Palace, where children are enjoying their extracurricular activities about what they take interests in.

At this primary school, pupils from 7 to 10 years old are learning. This school opened in 1982. There were bath rooms and a barbershop for pupils.

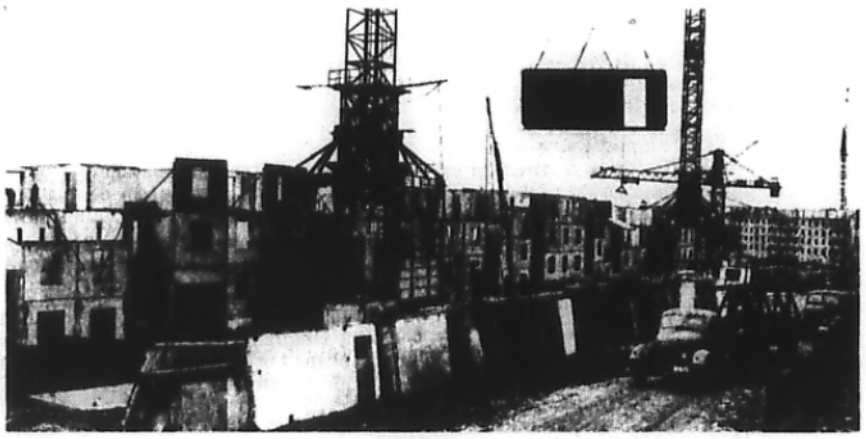
There are about 1,000 pupils and about 40 teachers—majority of whom are women. At the Rungra Primary School woman teachers account for 35 out of 40 members of the teaching staff.

Classes were segregated by the sexes. Each class consisted of 30-35 pupils. Lessons were given in the morning and in the afternoon extracurricular activities were provided.

Subjects taught at classes are nearly the same as in Japan. Textbooks used

(Continued on page 3)

Successes in DPRK Socialist Construction



The construction of Kwangbok Street is progressing apace.

Construction of Kwangbok Street Progresses Apace

The construction of Kwangbok Street is progressing apace. The total building area of the street is more than 490 hectares.

Tall and extra-tall apartment houses for nearly 20,000 families, a students and children's palace, international hotels, youth club, press club, international communication centre, automatic telephone branch office and many other large-scale public buildings will rise with a 100 metre wide main road streching nearly 6 kilometres from the fork on the road to Mangyongdae to Palgol Bridge in between. And a modern Angol Sports Village will make its appearance adjacent to the main road and many grounds for culture and rest and parks will be built at the foot of hillocks around Mangyongdae.

In a short period since the start of the project, the constructors carried out nearly half the project of forming the main road by blowing away hills with 70,000-100,000 cubic metre blastings. And they finished the project of building the piers of Kwangbok Bridges Nos. 1 and 2 and basically built the main road and Angol road leading through the sports village to the express highway on the bank of the River Taedong and Sosan road from the Potonggang Recreation Ground to Mangyongdae.

Northern Railway Construction

A new railway is stretching with a rapid speed on the northern mountain region of Korea.

Sixteen tunnels, 51 iron bridges and hundreds of structures have been completed and rails have been laid in a 40 kilometre section and seven stations built. The drilling of all the tunnels and roadbed building in the whole length have been completed in the main.

According to data available, 70 percent of the total project has been carried out, with the breakdown: Tunnel expansion above 80 percent, wall-retaining 74.4 percent and structures 75.8 percent.

The northern railway is a very difficult and vast project involving the construction of a good many tunnels and bridges, pulling down mountains and retaining walls.

When the project is completed, the railway networks of the country will become denser, bringing a large loop line into shape.

Tractors of New Type Produced

Highly efficient tractors of a new type (40 H.P. tractors with front wheel drive, Chollima-28 type tractors and 40 H.P. tractors for forestry use) have recently been developed in Korea.

These tractors are built at the Kumsong General Tractor Plant.

Forty H.P. tractor with front wheel drive, a variety of Chollima-40 H.P. tractors, has a gear for front wheel drive.

The pulling capacity of this tractor is 1.8 times that of tractors of other types in the same H.P. So it can run on mud clay, swamp, slope and sand field.

This tractor never stick in the paddy fields and its running efficiency is high. It is very economical because its weight is lighter, the rotation of axis faster and the consumption of fuel less than the former tractors.

Forty H.P. tractor for forestry use has metal rings of chain behind to pull or load timber. Even when it is standing, it can do work by its own power.

The plant is now producing many other types of tractors with high horse power and mobile rice thrashing machines suited to the specific conditions of Korea. **(KCNA report on Aug. 23)**

Big Island in West Sea Linked with Shore

Sinmi Island which is one of the big islands in the West Sea of Korea has been linked with the shore. The area of the island in the sea off Sonchon of North Pyongan Province is 53.8 square kilometres and the length of its coastal line 92.7 kilometres.

The North Pyongan Provincial General Tideland Construction Enterprise had done away with more than 10 islands around Taegye and Chang islands in the West Sea and linked Kundalyom, Chagundalyom, and Honggon islands. Some time ago it linked Sinmi Island with the shore by completing the building of more than 4 kilometre long dyke.

The enterprise has completed this vast project in a matter of few months.

With the linking of this island with the shore, the islanders have come to enjoy a higher standard of material and cultural life and have more convenience ensured in traffic.

And a breakthrough has been made to successfully carry out the construction of Ka Island tideland and Sinmi Island tideland to obtain respectively 33,500 hectares and 33,000 hectares of new land.

Bright Prospect for Bumper Harvest

Crops are doing very well in Korea this year.

Rice and maize are ruling good not only in the granary of the western coast but in the eastern coastal area.

According to an official of the Agricultural Commission, the number of rice stalks per *pyong* (one *pyong* is 6 feet square) is over 100 more than that of last year and rice ears are unprecedentedly big. Many cooperative farms confidently foresee to reap 8-9 tons of rice from each hectare.

The maize farming is very successful in in-between and mountain areas, too.

This year it is characteristic in maize farming that maize ear is big and there is no surface drying of leaves.

The agricultural working people throughout the country are now effectively manuring and tending well doing crops to reap a bumper harvest.

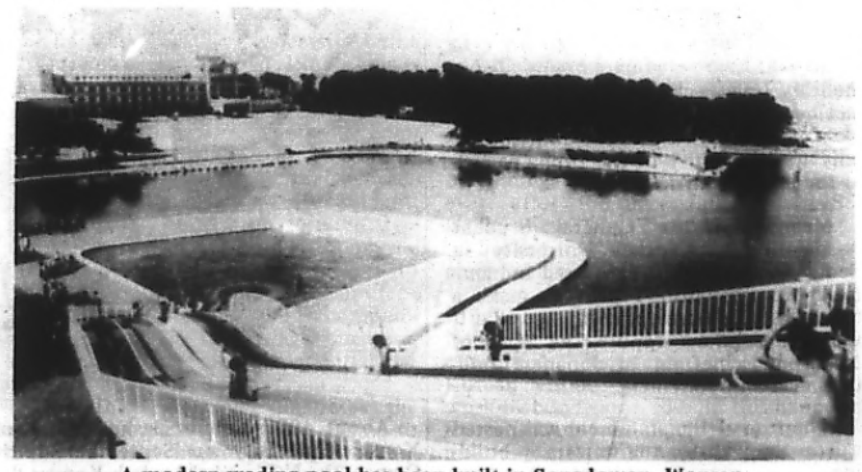
Modern Wading Pool Built in Wonsan

A modern wading pool has been built in Songdowon, a scenic spot in Wonsan on the east coast of Korea.

Occupying an area of more than 6,000 square metres, the pool is appointed well with equipment and facilities to accommodate several thousand school youth and children and Songdowon International Children's Union Campers.

The pool has excellent water slides and the big water tank will always be filled with filtered clear water.

A ceremony for the completion of the pool was held on the spot on August 24.



A modern wading pool has been built in Songdowon, Wonsan.

EDITORIAL

U.S. Drill in East Sea Blamed

In early September the U.S. started a large-scale naval drill in the East Sea, thousands of nautical miles away from mainland U.S.A. The naval exercise conducted at sea near the U.S.S.R. and the DPRK will continue until mid-September and will provoke the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

Taking part will be the 45,000-ton nuclear battleship, New Jersey and a flotilla led by the nuclear propelled Carl Vinson (81,000 tons). A task force of some 30 other vessels will also take part backed up by a large number of advanced aircraft, including F-16 fighter-bombers deployed in south Korea and Japan, and armed with nuclear warheads.

The present naval games are based on a U.S.-south Korean-Japanese triangular military alliance. The vessels were anchored at Inchon and Pusan in south Korea and Sasebo, Kure and Yokosuka ports in Japan, prior to their attendance at the fleet drill in the East Sea.

The exercise is tantamount in scale to the last major drill, "FLEETEX 85" carried out near the region from October-December '84.

The DPRK has consistently tried to contribute to a peaceful solution to the Korean issue and strives to create a nuclear free peace zone in the area.

The Korean people accuse the U.S. of provocative war behaviour which endangers the prosperity and happiness of mankind and call for the immediate halt of this fleet exercise.

This drill represents a major shift in Reagan's naval strategy, in which he considers three oceans, including the Sea of Okhotsk and the East Sea to be battlefields.

According to this strategy, when war breaks out in Europe, the U.S. plans to open a second front in the Far East (including Korea).

The fact that participating vessels docked in south Korea and Japan illustrates that both south Korea and Japan will automatically become involved in the event of an "emergency."

The DPRK has made a proposal to hold military talks between the U.S. and south Korea. In fact, Pyongyang has made a series of peace efforts.

The U.S. should respond positively to Pyongyang's peace initiatives and should cease its provocation against peace-loving people.

(Continued from page 2)

in schools are assigned by the state and there is a guideline on teaching.

Characteristic points of the primary school are lessons for the study of the biographies of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il and foreign languages.

In the DPRK foreign languages are taught from primary school. English or Russian is the optional subject.

When we were in the DPRK, we were told that the U.S. is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea. However, English is taught at schools. I was impressed by the broader mind of this country, compared with the fact that during the war in Japan English was prohibited.

Five or six students fail in examinations every year. As for problems of misconduct and bullying they said there is hardly any evidence of this in the DPRK since there are a children's union, an educational organization, where guidance is given to children

PYONGYANG RUNGRA BOY'S SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

At 4:10 p.m. on Sep. 20, we visited the high school, the final school year of the compulsory education system. Senior high schools are attended by students aged from 11-16 years old.

There are 1,100 students and 57 teachers, 28 of whom are women. English or Russian are their optional subject. Sixty percent of students study English.

More practical subjects are taught at the school. There are 30 classes and 24 laboratories, which remind us of the fact that more practical education is emphasized.

There are rooms where video facilities are equipped, an automobile practicing room, a music room, and chemical and physics laboratories.

In the automobile practicing room, students were learning how to handle an automobile. Till they graduate, they acquire techniques for a driving car.

In the music room, we heard a sophisticated, advanced performance. I have heard that in the DPRK cultural education has been stressed.

Before graduation students receive a week of military training. Afterwards 40 percent of them go for further study at universities, colleges and special schools, while 60 percent of them get jobs. **(By Asai Tokuji)**

50,000 Pusan Citizens Approve NKDP's Constitutional Revision Draft

Following TV debate late in August, the debate on constitutional amendment spreads out of parliament.

The south Korean opposition New Korea Democratic Party on August 30 held a joint meeting of 3 branches in the Pusan area, which were attended by more than 50,000 citizens, and decided to fight for a direct presidential vote based on a constitutional amendment.

Li Min U, president of the NKDP, and Kim Yong Sam, advisor to the party stressed, "The direct presidential vote is people's unchangeable demand," after criticizing the DJP's draft amendment featuring a parliamentary cabinet system as "aiming at perpetuating its stay in power."

Li said, "DJP should know what people want and introduce a direct presidential vote immediately. NKDP will surely realize a direct presidential election system that it promised the people in last year's general election."

He also demanded immediate release of those arrested and detained for their democratic activities.

50,000 Pusan citizens approve NKDP's draft amendment – Debate on constitutional revision spreads out of parliament.

Kim Dae Jung Under House Arrest Again

Kim Dae Jung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, was put under arrest again on August 30.

He was to attend joint meeting in Pusan.

In the meeting, however, he said in a tape-recorded statement, "DJP proposes parliamentary cabinet system because it has no confidence in winning the election if a direct presidential election is introduced. ..... We must crash its plot to prolong the dictatorial regime."

"Only this direct election system can save the country from confusion," he added.

Ex-assemblyman Arrested for Publication against Sexual Torture

So Chong Won, ex-assembly man and now the editor of "Liberty Bell", the organ of the "Minju Sanak (democratic mountains) Society", on August 30, was arrested by police in Seoul.

He has been investigated in connection with the article titled "Reveal the truth about the sexual torture", carried in the 7th issue of "Liberty Bell" published earlier on July 30.

Meanwhile, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party on September 2 published a statement demanding his immediate release.

Teachers Demand Democratic Education

More than 300 teachers of primary, middle and high schools in Seoul on August 29 published a statement at a "meeting for the promotion of the democratic education" held at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul.

In the statement, they presented 11 demands, including "the abolition of bad laws on education," "the establishment of the council of teachers" and "the refusal of controlled research."

Foreign Cigarettes Stir Up Smoke in South Korea

The south Korean authorities opened the market for foreign cigarettes on September 1, under the strong pressure of the United States, but this step is stirring up strong protests all around south Korea, adding fuel to the anti-American sentiments of the south Koreans.

The office of monopoly began distributing 1.17 million packages of foreign cigarettes across the country on the day, but sales were off to a slow start.

An operator of one outlet in downtown Seoul said, " ..... many customers appeared to feel it was their patriotic duty to stand against the buying of foreign cigarettes."

Roman Catholic Father Chung Ho Kyung, a leading advisor to the (south) Korean Catholic Farmers Movement, said on September 1, "Today, we opened a struggle against the import of U.S. cigarette and agricultural products, mostly led by our laymen in rural areas."

On the day, about 50 housewives from the Consumers Union with tobacco growers staged street campaigns, carrying signs saying, "boycott imported cigarettes."

On September 2, some groups of farmers carried out rallies and sit-ins at Catholic facilities in south Korea's rural tobacco growing and farming communities.

Earlier on August 29, more than 100 farmers of the Catholic Farmers Movement held a rally to oppose the import of U.S. agricultural products in Taejon, South Chungchong Province.

Police mobilized some 100 plain-clothesmen to cut off the road to where the rally was to be held, and arrested So Gyong Won, chairman of the Catholic Farmers Movement and other leaders of the organization.

Participants published a statement protesting the forcible arrest of them after the rally.

180 Students Arrested for Democratic Movement

The south Korean authorities said on August 30 that 180 college students were arrested in four months and 91 others were being sought on charges of anti-"government" struggles or violating the "national security law".

"Those arrested are connected with two underground campus groups that waged anti-American and anti-imperialist struggle, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea – all in support of north Korea's cause," they said.

The two organizations, called "Minmintu (the National Democratic Struggle Committee against Imperialism and Fascism") and "Chamintu (the Struggle Committee for Anti-American, Self-Reliant Democratization)", have been waging strong anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggles for the country's democratization and reunification of the country, including the struggle for the constitutional amendment since March.

They also have been staging the struggle against the Asian Games to be staged from September 20 in Seoul, and the 1988 Seoul Olympiad, which, they say, "will be put on at the expense of the poor, perpetuate the dictatorial regime and prolong the division of Korea."

Meanwhile, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party on August 30 published a statement against the authorities' announcement, saying, "The result differs much from what was uncovered by our party's Human Rights Committee," and "The only way to stop students' anti-'government' struggle is to repeal the quarter century-long anti-democratic constitution order and return to the path towards democracy at the earliest possible moment."

Students Demonstrate against Asian Games

About 400 students clashed with more than 500 riot police for two hours at Yonsei University on September 4, during demonstrations against the Asian Games, the U.S. and the south Korean "government".

South Koreans Oppose Nakasone's Visit

The south Korean opposition New Korea Democratic Party on August 30 published a statement condemning the Japanese Prime Minister's planned visit to south Korea to participate in the opening ceremony of the Asian Games to be held in Seoul from September 20.

Hong Sa Dok, a spokesman for the NKDP, said in the statement, "The fact Prime Minister Nakasone praised the distorted Japanese history textbook, saying, 'It's a very good one,' indicates Japanese hegemonism and the restoration of Japanese imperialism."

Hong also announced again that the NKDP would not attend a general meeting of the (south) Korea-Japan parliamentary league, claiming that the league had been playing a negative role in people's diplomacy as it has contributed only to "the amity of the ruling parties of the both countries".

Meanwhile, the General Student Association of Yonsei University in Seoul on August 30 expressed indignation over Nakasone's plan to make a tour of south Korea, and stressed that it would resolutely oppose the "trip of Nakasone, chieftain of Japanese militarism," in its statement.

The text of the statement was pasted up on the walls of the university building.

Korean & American Workers in International Economy

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is an address delivered by Mr. Lee Haeng Woo before a meeting of the Democratic Socialists of America in Philadelphia, May 29, 1986. Mr. Lee, a prominent Korean-American Quaker, is active in the promotion of human rights in south Korea.

There are tough times for workers in America. In industry after industry they are forced to accept lowering of their living standard. These are immensely tougher times for workers in south Korea. The hard-pressed American worker is much better off compared to his or her Korean counterpart.

Yet, when an employee of U.S. Steel, who has seen plant after plant closed, learns that the corporation is planning to import 1.4 million tons of hot coil steel yearly from the Pohang Steel Company of south Korea, it is easy for him to regard Koreans as his enemy. It's not hard to imagine how an American autoworker feels when new, inexpensive but comparatively high-quality Hyundae cars are sold across the U.S.; how he will feel next year when GM begins to import Pontiacs made in Korea. If you go to a K-Mart, J.C. Pennys or Sears, you are likely to feel as though every other product is made in south Korea – shirts, shoes, color TVs, Microwave ovens and what not.

Nevertheless, American and Korean workers should not view each other as enemies but rather as allies.

First, let me tell you briefly about the lot of south Korean workers. The average assembly line worker at Daewoo, the Korean automaker which is 50% owned by GM, earns the equivalent of $2.45 an hour in wages and benefits. This is only one tenth of what a typical U.S. autoworker earns. Low as the earning is, he is a part of Korea's labor elite. Average electronics worker earns $1.19 per hour. A textile worker earns $1.00 an hour. Besides, these figures apply only to large firms. Most Koreans work for small companies that employ less than 30 workers. These companies serve as sub-contractors for larger firms. They in turn sub-contract work that is done in homes. At each level the wages go much lower.

Americans may say, "The wages may be low, but it probably doesn't cost much to live in south Korea. So the wages are probably better than they sound." I can say from my own experience that living costs in south Korea are about the same as those of America. There are in south Korea upper and middle classes which, though negligible in number compared to the working class, are steadily growing. Their incomes are roughly equal to those of their American counterparts. In contrast, the workers who constitute more than 75% of the Korean population, live on subsistence incomes. Half the population is large cities live in tiny houses, each of which is shared by two or more families. Although they do not literally starve, they do not have enough to eat.

So far I've talked about fully employed people. In Seoul, for example, there are three million slum dwellers most of whom are unemployed or under-employed. They are migrants from the rural area, seeking jobs in the cities, and would work for any wage and under any working conditions. South Korean workers work longer hours than any other workers in the world. According to the I.L.O., they work 54.4 hours per week. Since this is an average, it goes without saying that many of them work much longer hours. While the masses toil for starvation wages, 0.3% of the Korean population is wallowing in luxury. In 1977 an Assemblyman reported that 0.3% of the people received 43% of the national income. The annual income of the chairman of the Hyundae was reported as $33 million, making the earnings of GM or GE which were less than $2 million look like poor men's wages. That is not all. South Korea has one of the worst industrial accident and death rates in the world. There are safety laws on the books, to be sure. But they are often not enforced. In 1983, it is estimated, 156,000 persons were killed or injured in industrial accidents.

If things are so bad, you might ask, why don't Korean workers do something about it? In fact, Koreans have a long history of militant labor struggle. But they were up against too overwhelming odds. At the time of the U.S. military occupation of south Korea (1945-48), the National Council of Korean Labor Unions was very strong, containing over half a million members. The union council was progressive, with the leadership representing a wide spectrum of political ideology. However, in the view of the U.S. occupation authorities the union was communist-dominated and employed such harsh measures against it as to render it impotent. A conservative Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) was put in its place, and from then on until now all unions in the country must belong to the FKTU.

In the 1970s, then dictator Park Chung Hee banned all strikes and severely limited collective bargaining. In spite of this, the labor movement grew, staging wild-cat strikes. When Chun Doo Hwan seized power in 1980, he moved quickly against the labor movement, banning all national unions with the exception of the FKTU. Unions are now limited to single enterprises. He placed additional restrictions against the labor movement. With Chun's rewriting of the labor law, strikes are in effect banned. In spite of these restrictions, there have been numerous labor actions. In the face of ruthless attempts by company goon-squads and riot police, more than 120 new unions have been organized in the last two years.

I now wish to describe three examples of Korea's labor struggle. The first was the Control Data struggle. This U.S. computer company entered south Korea in 1967 and at one point employed nearly 1,000 young women to assemble computer chips. In 1970 and 1975, the company fired most of the workforce in order to keep wages down and to weaken the union. It then rehired many of the same workers at entry-level pay. Over the years this company worked closely with the Chun government, at one point organizing one of Chun's "purification" committees at the plant. During wage negotiations in March, 1982, this committee ordered the dismissal of six women, all past or current union officers. In the following weeks, the union mounted a campaign for the rehiring of these workers. Because they couldn't strike, they held after-hour sit-ins at the company cafeteria. The Control Data management responded by blocking food supplies and turning on the plant's cooling system to freeze and starve out the workers.

Things came to a head on July 16, non-union male workers, at the company's instigation, beat up the female union members, while company officials looked on. Less than a week later Control Data permanently closed its plant. This case became an ironic symbol. In the U.S., Control Data is known as perhaps the most socially conscientious and responsible multinational. In south Korea, Control Data stands as a symbol of a multinational's lack of social concern.

The second was the successful strike at Daewoo Motor Co. in 1985. This is the same GM-owned company that is gearing up to produce cars for sale in America. Two thousand of the company's 3,000 workers staged a sit-in to press for adequate wages. Eight thousand riot police surrounded the plant, preventing any food from going in. The riot police were kept from storming the plant by threats from the workers to set fires to the company's computers. After a week of stand-off the company settled with a 12% wage increase, significantly up from their initial 4% offer.

The third example illustrates the sacrifices Korean workers are willing to make to help improve their working conditions. On March 17 this year a young worker, Park Yong Jin, burned himself to death when police came to his factory to break up a workers' meeting. Self-immolation is very uncommon in Korea, yet this was the 4th case in the past 12 months. The first one occurred in 1970, when a worker named Chun Tae Il immolated himself in protest against intolerable working condition. This made him a martyr. As the shocked government relented a little, there was a surge in union movement in the 1970's.

Back to Park Yong Jin's self-immolation. On the day mentioned earlier, he and a few of his co-workers were at their plant, a ball-point manufacturer, in Kuro district of Seoul. They were planning to hold a protest rally in behalf of their comrades who had been dismissed for attending a Labor Day rally, and also to demand improvement in wages and working conditions. Prevailing wage at the factory was $3.42 for a 12-hour work daily. They decided to demand $4.66 for 8-hour work a day as allowed by law. The company management called in police. As the police rushed in to break up the meeting, Park and his friends climbed up to the roof, where Park poured gasoline on himself and threatened to set himself on fire if the police came closer. The police charged. Park lit his match and immolated himself. The police reportedly made no attempt to put out the fire until after they had rounded up the others. He was then rushed to a local hospital. When his mother came with Mrs. Lee So Sun, Chun Tae Il's mother, Park lived long enough to tell Mrs. Lee and his own mother: "Please don't grieve over my death. I tried to complete the task Chun Tae Il left unfinished. I would die proudly if my death leads to a better working condition for my fellow workers."

What has been the response of the United States to the cries of the Korean laborers? Until recently the chief response has been the "Buy America" concept and to place restrictions on Korean imports. In south Korea itself, the AFL-CIO has been very active for years, not for but against the interest of workers, working through the Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI). AAFLI receives almost all of its funds through grants from USAID which are administered by the State Department, and more recently from the National Endowment for Democracy, which is a foundation set up by Congress to "strengthen democratic institutions abroad." Can the State Department which stands four square behind the Chun Doo Hwan regime be counted on to work for the benefit of Korea's laborers?

In south Korea AAFLI works with the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, which is controlled by the Chun government. It frequently criticizes grass-roots unionists but is silent about the government's repressive policies. In a 1979 report, AAFLI listed ten problems faced by the south Korean labor movement. Conspicuous among them was the "threat" of attack from north Korea, but the government's prohibition against strike was not listed. In 1983, AAFLI's director in Korea described the union leadership at Daewoo Motor Company, the same GM-owned firm I've been talking about, as "the kind of guys we like to work with." But rank-and-file union members noted that these "guys" received lavish salaries, traveled frequently by helicopter and had close contact with government agents. These "guys" never brought a collective bargaining agreement to a vote. However, after the successful April 1985 strike, these "guys" who were so strongly backed by AAFLI are in total disgrace with the rank and file.

What should be America's response to the conditions in south Korea? Needless to say, labor unions and all concerned Americans should help Korean workers gain decent wages and working conditions. Should this happen, Koreans would be much better off and multinationals will have much less incentive to abandon American workers. Furthermore, the United States should cease supporting dictatorial rule in south Korea. Without U.S. support, the Chun government, like Marcos', can not last long. Unfortunately, the record of AFL-CIO in Korea shows that it has been too preoccupied with the "communist threat" and too negligent about laborers' need.

There is, however, a change underway. At its convention last fall AFL-CIO passed a resolution strongly criticizing the Seoul government. It declared,

"The AFL-CIO denounces the recently renewed campaign of repression by the Korean government which seems intent on breaking or intimidating existing unions, stifling union activities and undermining the integrity and independence of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, an affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The AFL-CIO calls upon the government of the Republic of Korea to respect internationally recognized standards of trade union rights, and immediately to release any trade unionists who are held in jail or who are otherwise being punished for legitimate trade union activities. Until these steps are taken, the AFL-CIO will continue to press for the exclusion of south Korea from the import benefits of the Generalized System of Preferences."

This statement may not seem particularly strong but, given the AFL-CIO's past record, it is a significant step forward. This is a result of work done by a coalition of unions on the West coast concerned about labor rights in the Third World. The AFL-CIO pledge to press for the exclusion of south Korea from the import benefits of the GSP is a great encouragement for those of us deeply concerned about international labor rights. The GSP is a set of tariffs which reduce or eliminate duties on imports from developing countries to make their products more competitive in world markets. In theory it is a development tool, but in practice is also benefits large multinationals. Last year, under the leadership of Congressman Donald Pease of Ohio, Congress attached a labor rights declaration to the renewal of GSP legislation. The law now renders countries violating internationally recognized labor rights inelligible for GSP benefits.

In 1984, south Korea was the second largest beneficiary of the GSP program, having exported goods worth $1.5-billion to the U.S. under the program. South Korea's economy depends on exports whose prospects for the future are not as good as anticipated. She must improve her labor policies, or her exports will further suffer decline. Similar labor rights provision has been added to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The OPIC is a U.S. agency which insures investments of U.S. companies overseas against war, revolution and expropriation. Again, south Korea, pleased for exports, relies on OPIC to enhance its sales pitch for U.S. companies to invest and set up operations in the country. If the Reagan administration were to enforce the OPIC labor rights language, this would serve as additional pressure on south Korea to improve its labor policies.

The Reagan administration, which remains committed to an all-out support for Chun Doo Hwan, seems reluctant to declare that south Korea indeed violates internationally recognized labor rights. It is up to groups like the Democratic Socialists of America to pressure it to do so. In Washington an organization called International Labor Rights Working Group has been created with the participation of the United Automobile Workers, the United Steel Workers and several other human rights organizations. This working group is pressing south Korea for compliance with the law. I am sure that your support on this issue will be welcomed and urge you to take up the cause of workers in south Korea. By helping them you help yourselves.

Chongryun Director Hits Japanese Hostile Policy Towards Koreans in Japan

TOKYO September 1 (KNS-KCNA)—Ha Chang Ok, Director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), issued a press statement on September 1 up on the lapse of 63 years since the Kanto Earthquake in which Koreans in Japan were massacred.

We can never forget or pardon the Japanese imperialsists' massacre of over 6,600 guiltless Koreans in Japan at the time of the Kanto Earthquake. Today, 63 years after the earthquake, the Japanese authorities, far from reflecting on their crimes against the Korean and Asian peoples, scheme to whitewash and beautify them, he stressed, and went on:

The Japanese authorities must renounce their anachronistic and unfriendly policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and refrain from oppression and discrimination against Chongryun and the Korean citizens in Japan, such as unreasonable watch under the "anti-subversive activities act", fingerprinting and permanent carrying of the "foreigner's registration card".

Historic Beauty in Pyongyang

More than 120 historic remains such as remains of the primitive society and structures of walls (wall gates, pavilions, shrines, etc.), tombs, towers and tombstones built in the later periods have been unearthed in Pyongyang.

Pyongyang abounds especially in the remains of the Koguryo Period.

Pyongyang, which was once the capital of Koguryo, a powerful state of the east, prospered for several hundred years. There are a number of palace sites, city walls and mountain walls and mural tombs, boasting of ancient culture.

The site of the Anhak Palace is situated at the southern foot of Mt. Taesong six kilometers northeast of the city center. The palace is squarely surrounded by 2,480-meter castle wall and was built when Pyongyang became the capital of Koguryo in 427.

On the southwestern and southeastern fringes of Pyongyang there are several hundred tombs including the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong, the founder of Koguryo.

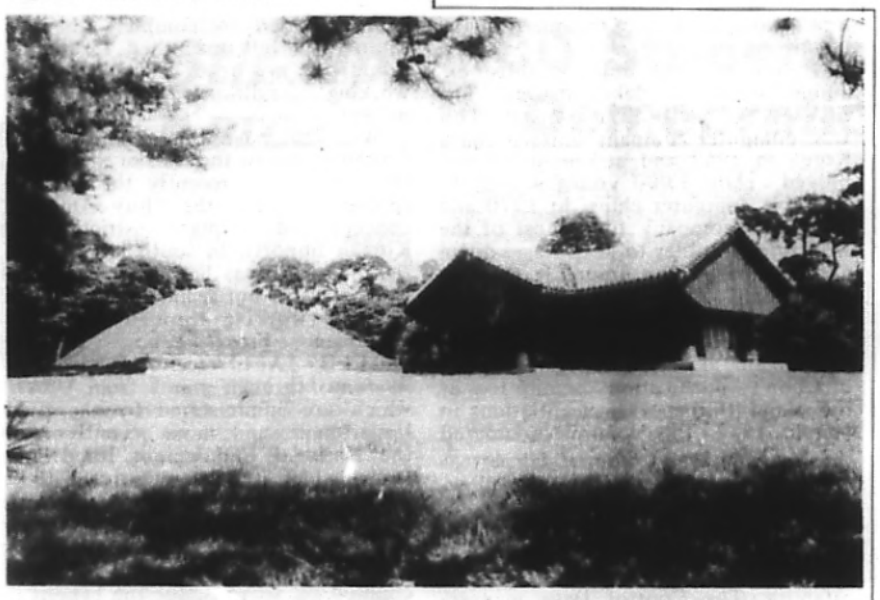
A number of them are mural tombs.

Pyongyang has also many wall gates and pavilions including the Taedong Gate, the Potong Gate, the Sungin Hall, the Ryongwang Pavilion and the Ulmil Pavilion, which trace their origin to the Koryo dynasty (918–1392) and the Li dynasty (1392–1910).

The Taedong Gate which was built in the middle of the sixth century together with the Pyongyang Wall consists of an exquisite granite arched gateway and a pavilion on it. This demonstrates the then distinguished architectural skill.

The Komunmoru remains, a grotto in Sangwon County belonging to the Neolithic era and Bronze era were unearthed in Pyongyang.

Korea has the bureau for direction of cultural preservation and its affiliated organizations which preserve and control historical relics and remains as national treasures while briskly surveying and uncovering them.



▲ Mausoleum of King Tongmyong places in Ryokpo-kuyok in Pyongyang.

▲ Inside view of the Taedong Gate is rich with beautiful colors and patterns. The gate, which had been damaged severely by U.S. bombings, was restored immediately after the Korean War.

◀ Ulmil Pavilion on the Peak Moran. It is one of the eight beautiful places in Pyongyang.

I Was the Torch of the "Liberation Tower"

By Ha Myong Su

—Compositions Written by Korean Students (4)—

◀ Senior students make a tower on a sports day.

(Continued from No. 1,303 issue)

"You are going to attend a mass calisthenics session on the coming sports day," our teacher told us, third graders.

We were overjoyed and very surprised because up until now only higher grades had been allowed to attend this. Though we didn't know exactly what mass calisthenics were, the fact that we could attend along with higher grades made us proud and glad.

At first, we only practised forming lines and marching. Small as I was, I tried very hard.

As we got into the practice of motions, we learned how to climb on others' laps and shoulders. And I always had to climb the highest as I was the smallest.

In the course of practice, we third graders received warnings, such as "Don't bend your knees!" It was difficult to keep them straight because of our lack of strength.

Five days after we had begun practising, our teacher told us that we were going to start practising erecting the "Liberation Tower".

He explained that the "Liberation Tower" was to commemorate the liberation of our fatherland, Korea, and he added that we should do our exercises in a sincere frame of mind to celebrate the liberation. I swore to myself that I would.

He then read out name lists for each level of the tower. But what was the matter? My name hadn't appeared although the list was almost finished.

I was very embarrassed and thought the teacher had forgotten me because I'm so small. Just then, the teacher called out my name. "Ha Myong Su!"

I answered at once. "Here!"

Yet it was very strange. My team consisted of only me. It meant that I was the sole head and only member of my team.

Then the teacher began explaining the shape of the tower and the full implications became clear to me. I was to stand at the top of the tower. The teacher said that I had been chosen because of my quick movements and because I was small and light.

His words encouraged me and I was determined to do my best. However, the thought of standing at the top of the tower was frightening all the same.

The boys who were picked to form the foundations weren't good enough at first, and they fell many times.

When one team succeeded the other fell and vice versa. So it took a long time before my turn came.

Gradually we improved until we were building the tower with strong foundations. I managed to climb to the top, although my legs trembled and the boys on the ground looked very small.

I managed to overcome my fear and waved the flag as high as I could. "We made it! At last we made it!" I sighed with great releif.

On the sports day, the morning events ended successfully and our mass games started.

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Football Club in Japan Marks Its 25th Birthday

The Korean Football Club in Japan celebrated its 25th anniversary on August 25. It is an affiliated organization of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and has secured a place in soccer history here.

In its October edition, Soccer Magazine, under the headline "A Quarter Century Which They Followed Steadfastly" says, "Although they cannot attend official games here, they have toured extensively in Japan, contributing to Japanese-Korean friendship and the technical development of Japanese soccer, through goodwill games."

Although the team has never been able to fight for the championship here, sports papers have called them the "Phantom Kings" or "Uncrowned Kings" because of their enviable record; 705 wins and 40 draws from 782 games.

Moreover, the team has helped to give full national dignity to the overseas nationals of the DPRK under the warm care of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Even though most of the players were born and reared in Japan, many of their skills have been obtained while touring the fatherland.

Although Japan denies the club full recognition, it has appeared in the international soccer arena, as an overseas athletic organization of the DPRK. In '77 and '84, they went to Sri Lanka and China respectively.

Also this year, on Aug. 2nd and 6th, it held friendly matches with the Chinese team Hupei, in commemoration of its 25th anniversary.

Ten years ago it would have been unimaginable that foreign tours and games with national teams would be held. In fact, the 25-year history of the Korean Football Club in Japan has been closely related to the development of Chongryun. All this would not have been possible without the sincere support of the fatherland and compatriots living in Japan.

▶ A reception was held at the Keio Plaza Hotel on Aug. 1 in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Korean Football Club in Japan.
▼ A goodwill game with the Hupei Soccer Team (On Aug. 2 at Mitsuzawa Stadium) —Fw Oh Dong U draws near to the Chinese goal, but the Chinese side desperately defends the attack.

(Soccer Magazine October issue)

An extract from Mr. Kum Yong Jin who has been concerned with the development of the club since its conception, follows:

On Aug. 2, 1971, the club was officially formed while I was a student at Choson University and I joined the first playing tour.

Then, we really worked hard and used to have 7 games in 10 days. We were continually getting on and off trains, from Shizuoka to Kyushu (southern Japan).

We beat the Nippon Light Metal Company, 6-2, and played games in Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

When we reached the venue for our last game in Kyushu we were warmly welcomed by Korean compatriots as this was the first time a Korean team had visited the area. Frankly speaking, it is no exaggeration to say that all the Korean spectators expected us to win, even though the Nippon Steel Corporation was thought to be the strongest team in Japan, in those days.

However, unfortunately we failed to win as we were exhausted by our hard schedule. Disapointed with the result of the game, not only Korean spectators but our guide disappeared, leaving us alone. We couldn't respond to the sincere support and expectations of our compatriots. I can still remember the vexation we felt 25 years ago.

The next year we visited Fukuoka again on a playing tour and won all our matches. A Chongryun functionary we met said, "Go back to Tokyo at once if you fail to win the game again!"

That night, I couldn't sleep and my only thought was that we must win and meet the expectations of our compatriots.

The next day we had a hard game. However, we managed to win and wiped out the stain of our former defeat.

Our compatriots were jubilant and shed tears as they reached out to shake our hands.

It was an unforgettable victory in the history of Korean football in Japan because we won all our 23 games and came to feel the responsibility and expectations of our compatriots and the honor of being overseas atheletes of the DPRK.

Now most of the players are second and third generation and the club has a bright future under the warm care and support of Korean compatriots here.

Korean School Brass Bands Capture Gold Prizes

The 26th Tokyo High School Brass Band Concours

Over the years Korean school students have demonstrated their high artistic level by actively participating in various artistic activities here.

The Tokyo Korean High School Brass Band bagged the gold prize for the second year running, in the group B division of the 26th Tokyo High School Brass Band Concours, sponsored by the Tokyo High School Brass Band Federation and Asahi Shimbun, on August 26. They are now scheduled to attend the All Japan Brass Band Elimination Concours to be held on Sept. 21.

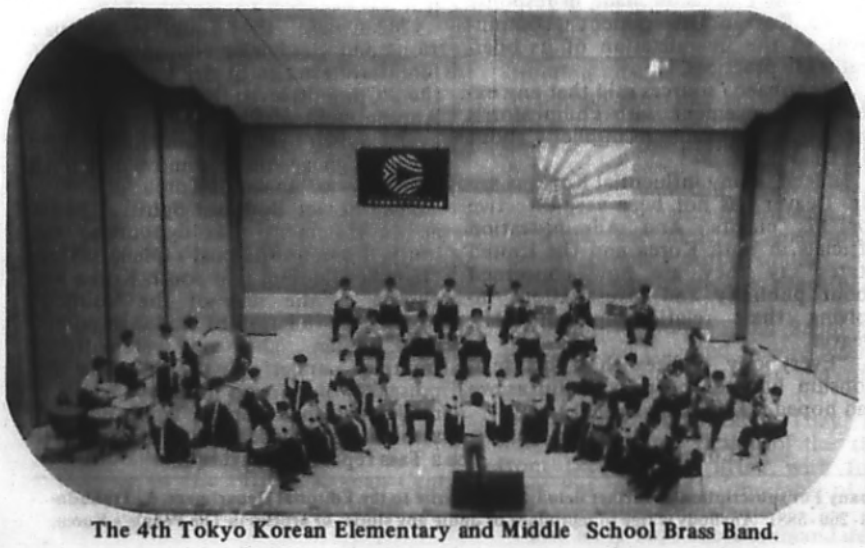
There were 6 gold prize winners in the group B division, selected from 29 participating schools. Every year the winner of the final contest comes from this group and it has now become famous for its high quality.

The 26th Tokyo Middle School Brass Band Concours

In the middle school part of the same contest, the 4th Tokyo Korean Elementary and Middle School Brass Band captured the gold prize in group C.

This brass band has now won the gold prize for 5 consecutive years. This year the group C contest was attended by 65 schools, 6 more than last year.

The band will also attend the All Japan Brass Band Elimination Concours on Sept. 21.



The 4th Tokyo Korean Elementary and Middle School Brass Band.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Aug. 27-29)

Aug. 27

* A Hungarian delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by Imre Szekacs, General Director of the Bureau of the International Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic, to the 11th meeting of the Scientific-Technological Cooperation Subcommittee of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the HPR.
* A delegation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Chairman Wada Shizuo.

Aug. 28

* Ridiya Koladya, former Soviet Army surgeon.

Aug. 29

* A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Chairman of the assembly.
* A delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League headed by Chairman Corade Esko Helle.
* A delegation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark headed by Ebba Strange, member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the party and President of the parliamentary group of the party.
* A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by Chairman Yuri Zhukov.
* Tani Yoichi, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and acting Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party.
* A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.
* A delegation of the Osaka District Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).
* Jan Majewski, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, and his party.
* A delegation of the Democratic Left Party of Ecuador headed by Efren Cocios Jarmillo, Special Envoy of the president of the party and member of its national executive commission.

(KCNA)

(Continued from page 6)

After the girl's loop dance, it was our turn to perform calisthenics. In response to the teacher's whistle we formed many patterns. Whenever patterns were changed, handclaps and cheers broke out.

As we approached the end of our performance my heart began beating faster.

"We couldn't fail. It is the liberation tower to announce the liberation. If we fail, it would spoil the liberation. We must succeed!" I was sure all the boys must feel the same.

The first, second and third layers of the tower were formed. Then came my turn. I climbed up. Everything was ready. Everybody waited in a crouching position.

"One, two, three!" "One, two, three!", my friends stood up by turns. And then it was my turn.

"One, two, three!" counting in my mind, I stood up and held the flag with all my might. The flag stood clearly against the blue sky.

With the great applause, my legs trembled no more and I felt no fear. I felt so good and proud.

That night back at the house, my father and mother praised me and told me that I did very well.

Next year, I hope I will be the torch of the "Tower of Juche" instead of the "Liberation Tower." Therefore, I will actively attend physical exercises and prepare my body for the occassion.

(Third-grader of the Tokyo Eighth Korean Primary School)

(To be Continued)

Future of N-S Talks Hinges on Seoul: Memorandum

Referring to multi-layer north-south dialogues which have been deadlocked since early this year, the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public a memorandum on August 29, saying the future of these contacts depends on the Seoul authorities. It charged the United States and south Korea with hindering the talks from progressing toward a successful conclusion. The following is the memorandum, reported by the KCNA:

After our offer of relief goods to the south Korean flood victims was realized in Autumn of 1984, on the positive initiative of our side the north-south economic talks opened on November 15, 1984, and in the wake of this the preliminary contact between delegates of the Red Cross organisations of the north and the south for the resumption of the full-dress Red Cross talks was held on November 20.

The door of the dialogue opened again more than 10 years after it was ruptured in the 70s. But the north-south dialogues arranged with much efforts were temporarily suspended because of the brutal killing of our side's guard personnel by U.S. army and south Korean puppet army soldiers at Panmunjom on November 23, 1984, and in 1985, the dialogues failed to open at a scheduled date owing to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the United States and the south Korean authorities and remained suspended for nearly half a year.

This fact proves that the north-south dialogues cannot be held with success unless the problem of removing the military confrontation between the north and the south and easing the tension between them is settled first. Hence, our side proposed on April 9, 1985, to the south side to hold north-south parliamentary talks to discuss the problem of making public a joint declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south.

The preliminary contact for arranging parliamentary talks between the north and the south was thus held and the Red Cross talks and economic talks took place last year.

The south Korean side from the beginning did not want any fruit at the north-south dialogues but tried to make it appear merely for forms sake that the dialogues are going on, in pursuance of the political purpose of creating an atmosphere for the 1988 Olympic Games.

This was why the south Korean rulers resorted to the tactics of openly delaying political dialogue and used it for a sinister political purpose for confrontation and division.

The United States doggedly hindered the progress of the north-south dialogues because the relaxation of the tension in our country will puncture the fiction on "threat from the north" and compel the U.S. forces to withdraw from south Korea.

Our side had consistently showed all sincerity and made every effort to create a favourable atmosphere for dialogue since the economic talks, Red Cross talks and preliminary contact for parliamentary talks were arranged between the north and the south.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, however, have suspended the multi-channelled north-south dialogues at a time by announcing 4 days before the sixth round of north-south economic talks that they would stage the unprecedented-in-the-scope "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises in defiance of our repeated peace proposals and the unanimous opposition and rejection of the people at home and abroad.

They held one after another large-scale military exercises against us, such as the "Ddangbol 86" "Piho 86" with the mobilisation of the puppet army, police and civilian military forces over 3 million strong even before the powder smoke of the "Team Spirit 86" was dispelled. They committed even such piratic act as opening rifle and gun firing at our peaceful fishing boat in the high seas, killing and injuring many fishermen and sinking the boat.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, prompted by a sincere desire to remove the danger of war from our country, ease the tension and create a favourable atmosphere for the north-south dialogue at any cost, advanced a peace proposal, new and epochal, in June last to hold talks between the military authorities, who can ease on their responsibility the military tension.

But they refused to accept our proposal for talks between the military authorities by bringing forward a totally unreasonable and unrealistic assertion and held again the provocative military exercises codenamed "Ulji 86" from July 14, creating a terror-ridden atmosphere of war and confrontation throughout south Korea.

Unshakable is our stand to reopen the suspended north-south dialogues at early date and lead them to a success.

The future of the north-south dialogues in our country depends entirely upon the attitude of the south Korean side.

If the south Korean side is interested even a little in dialogue and negotiation, it must come out to the table of talks between the military authorities at an early date.

And it must give us assurances that it will no longer stage such large-scale military exercises as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises against dialogue and for confrontation and renounce the policy of anti-communist confrontation it has pursued under the pretext of the non-existent "threat from the north".

It must also put an immediate end to suppressing the struggle of the south Korean students and people of all walks of life, connecting it with us.

We hope that the south Korean authorities will lend an ear to our just demand and take a convincing step without delay and thus create an atmosphere for dialogue at once.

—NY Times Scoops "Illegal" American Lobbyist's Connections with Seoul—

Deaver Inquiries Develop into Another Koreagate? (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Helping Cigarette Maker In South Korea

Mr. Deaver's task for Philip Morris was to penetrate the world's 14th largest cigarette market, which is by far the most restrictive. American tobacco companies have failed for 20 years to soften rules that include jail terms and $1,200 fines for Koreans possessing foreign cigarettes.

"Tobacco is a very political issue and a very emotional issue," said Sakong Il, President Chun's chief economic adviser. It is a major source of income for 130,000 South Korean farm families. Nearly 9 percent of Government revenues come from the $1.9 billion in annual sales by a Government monopoly that makes and sells cigaretts.

Many Koreans prefer American cigarettes when they can get them on the black market. They are sold to foreigners at military bases, hotels and duty free shops and comprise about one percent of the market.

"Our market is very vulnerable to American cigarettes," Adm. Young-Kil Cho, the director general of South Korea's monopoly office, told The Times in his first interview with a foreign publication. South Korean Government estimates say an American company could capture 30 percent of the market, or more than $600 million a year.

In 1984, the monopoly office rejected as inadequate a test cigarette made by Philip Morris with Korean tabacco.

Philip Morris then tried a different tack. It hired Engene P. Forrester, a retired United States Army general who had served in South Korea and possessed contacts in the powerful South Korean military. It also hired Michelle Laxalt, a Washington lobbyist and daughter of Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada. The Senator is a close friend of Mr. Reagan's. Ms. Laxat agreed to lobby Washington lawmakers except for her father's committees but refused a company request to lobby Korean officials in Seoul, according to Washington sources. Her contract expired in June 1985.

It was then that Philip Morris hired Mr. Deaver.

Company officials said they hired Mr. Deaver for his government relations experience, not for any White House connections. "We didn't approach him for that advantage and in the course of his performing his consultancy functions, none of that was ever involved," said Owen C. Smith, senior assistant general counsel of the Philip Morris Companies, Inc.

Meeting Arranged With Korean Leader

In July and October of 1985, Mr. Deaver met with President Chun, according to Sakong Il and others here. Philip Morris officials said Mr. Deaver was the first agent for the company to see Mr. Chun since he became president in 1980.

American and Korean cigarette businessmen familiar with the meetings said President Chun decided to give Philip Morris the exclusive right to sell foreign cigarettes to Koreans over monopoly office objections, although no decision has been announced. Mr. Chun declined to be interviewed.

On July 21, Korea said it would open to foreign brands one percent of the cigarette market for its own citizens, far short of what American and Korean trade and tobacco sources said Philip Morris had sought.

Mr. Deaver's lawyer, Mr. Miller, said in his letter to The Times that "the change in the tobacco monopoly law was a policy decision made in response to the Korean Government's commitment to the liberalization of its bilateral trade practices."

The tobacco sources said that any exclusive arrangement with Philip Morris may be dead because of publicity about Mr. Deaver.

Indeed, many influential Koreans say Mr. Deaver has not been very effective for his clients. And Administration officials in both Korea and the United States say they are now concerned about publicity and investigations involving their relationship with Mr. Deaver.

"Everybody realizes that this relationship has not been as useful as we had hoped," Kim Kihwan said.

(Concluded)

S. Pacific Forum

(Continued from page 1)

tion of the south Pacific.

Their efforts resulted in the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty which was signed (subject to ratification) in August 1985 by the 13 members.

In the statement, the committee expressed its determination to "make all efforts to have the aspirations and desires of mankind to prevent a thermonuclear war on the globe and live a happy life in a new world, free and prospering, a world free from aggression and war, realized without fail."

The Korean National Peace Committee was set up in 1949 as a social organization embracing all walks in life in the DPRK.

The aim of the committee, which became a member of the World Peace Council the same year, is to contribute to the peace and security of the world, reunification of Korea and to assist countries struggling for national liberation and social development.

Buddhist "Vatican"

(Continued from page 1)

in south Korea but resolutely denounce it."

Meanwhile, the Buddhist organizations and clergymen and monks of different fraternities in Sri Lanka formed the "Committee to Protest against the Appointment of the Pope of the Tathagata Council" in June and have waged a campaign against the move to install the "council" in south Korea.

The Soviet Buddhist Spiritual Board in its statement also denounced the south Korean Buddhist's plan, saying, "It is bewildering that south Korea was chosen as the seat of the 'council', because in violation of Buddhist postulates human rights are systematically trampled underfoot there, while the presence of foreign military bases of nuclear weapons on its territory poses a threat of a nuclear war," according to a Tass report on August 7.

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